





Tracts

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ADVERSARIA MEDICO-PHILOLOGICA.

PART XIII.

δρακοντίδες is said by Rufus Ephesius¹ to be a name given by Hippocrates to the veins taking their origin directly from the heart; but the word has not been found in any part of the Hippocratic Collection as it at present exists. The word is explained in nearly the same sense by Psellus.²

δραστικός, *active*, *efficacious*, applied to medicines in general, and not especially (as in modern times) to purgatives.³

δρεπανοειδές ὄργανον, *the falciform instrument*, the name of a sort of knife used for fistula in ano.⁴

δρῶπαξ, *a pitch-plaster*, seems to have been considered a comparatively modern term in the time of Galen,⁵ in the second century after Christ, though it had been used by writers in the previous century.⁶ The more ancient word was *πίττωσις* or *πιττοκοπή*. It was used as a slight counter-irritant, and as a depilatory, and for the singular purpose of causing a slight degree of swelling, and thus creating an appearance of plumpness in parts of the body that were in reality thin or wasted. Thus, Dioscorides speaks of *ὁ τῶν σωματεμπόρων δρῶπαξ*, "the dropax of the slave-dealers," which expression is not explained by Sprengel, but is illustrated by a passage, where Galen⁷ describes the whole process. There is a good note on the word (which has been used in this article) in Dr. Daremberg's Oribasius, tome ii, p. 884. See also Adams's Commentary on Paulus Aegineta, vol. iii, p. 587.

¹ 'De Appell. Part. Corp. Hum.,' p. 42, l. 2, ed. Clinch.

² 'Lex Med.,' in Boissonade's 'Anecd. Gr.,' vol. i, p. 239.

³ Dioscorides, 'Mat. Med.,' i, 18, tom. i, p. 35, l. 5, ed. Sprengel; Leo, 'Consp. Medic.,' iii, 12, in Ermerins, 'Anecd. Med. Gr.,' p. 133, l. ult.; Theophanes Nonnus, 'De Cur. Morb.,' e. 33, tom. i, p. 136, l. 4.

⁴ Leo, 'Consp. Medic.,' v, 19, in Ermerins, 'Anecd. Med. Gr.,' p. 183, l. 1.

⁵ Galen speaks of what "the present Greeks (*οἱ νῦν Ἕλληνες*) call *δρῶπαξ*" ('De San. Tu.,' vi, 8, tom. vi, p. 416, l. 8).

⁶ Archigenes, in Aëtius, i, 3, 180, p. 159, ed. H. Steph.; and in Leo, 'Consp. Medic.,' ii, 15, in Ermerins, 'Anecd. Med. Gr.,' p. 121; Dioscorides, 'Eupor.,' i, 240; ii, 35, vol. ii, p. 221, l. ult.; p. 249, l. 7; Martial, 'Epigr.,' iii, 74, l. 1; x, 65, 8.

⁷ 'Meth. Med.,' xiv, 16, tom. x, p. 998.

δρωπακίζω (Lat., *dropaco*), to apply a pitch-plaster, sometimes as a depilatory,¹ sometimes as a counter-irritant².

δρωπάκιον, of the nature of a pitch-plaster.³

δρωπακισμός, the application of a pitch-plaster,⁴ as a counter-irritant.⁵

δρωπακιστός, of the nature of a pitch-plaster,⁶ used as a counter-irritant for the purpose of producing plumpness. (See Δρωπαξ.)⁷

δυναμερόν, a medical formulary, or collection of medical receipts.⁸

δύναμις, faculty (Lat., *facultas*), the power of performing any function or action (ἐνέργειαν),⁹ in which sense the word ψυχή was sometimes used as synonymous with it.¹⁰ The ancient physiologists for the most part considered that there were *three* faculties concerned in the production and management of an animal, ζῷον, viz. (1) the *natural*, φυσική (called also ἐπιθυμητική, or θρεπτική), connected with the liver and veins, and necessary for the proper nourishment of the body; (2) the *vital*, ζωτική (called also θυμοειδής), connected with the heart and arteries, and necessary for the maintenance of heat in the body; and (3) the *animal*, ψυχική (called also λογική), connected with the brain and nerves, and necessary for the supply of sensation and motion.¹¹ The *natural faculties*, φυσικαὶ δυνάμεις, common to all parts of the body, but especially observable in the stomach, were considered to be *four*, viz. (1) the *attractive*, ἐλκτική; (2) the *retentive*, καθεκτική; (3) the *assimilative*, ἀλλοιωτική; and (4) the *expulsive*, ἀποκριτική.¹² These points are mentioned in various parts of Galen's works,¹³ and especially in his treatise 'De Naturalibus Facultatibus;' and the different uses of the word *faculty* adopted by modern physiologists may be found in Castell's and other lexicons.

The phrases αἵματοποιητικὴ δύναμις,¹⁴ πεπτικὴ δύναμις, and σφυγμική

¹ As in Lucian, 'Demon,' § 50.

² Leo, 'Consp. Medic.,' ii, 15, in Ermerins, 'Anecd. Med. Gr.,' p. 121.

³ Alexander Trallianus, viii, 5, p. 420, l. 25, ed. Basil. The text has δρωπάκιον, but this is probably a typographical mistake for δρωπάκιον.

⁴ Dioscorides, 'De Venen. Anim.,' c. 3, tom. ii, p. 65, l. pen.; Cælius Aurelianus, 'Morb. Chron.,' iv, 1, p. 492, l. 1, ed. Amman; Theophanes Nonnus, 'Curat. Morb.,' c. 210, tom. ii, p. 170, l. antep., ed. Bernard, where the word is written δρωπακισμός.

⁵ Not in Dioscorides as a depilatory. (See Liddell and Scott.)

⁶ Galen, 'Comment. in Hippocr. De Offic. Med.,' iii, 33, tom. xviii B, p. 894, l. 12.

⁷ Not in Galen as a depilatory. (See Liddell and Scott.)

⁸ Leo, 'Consp. Medic.,' iv, 1, 11, in Ermerins, 'Anecd. Med. Gr.,' pp. 153, 157; Palladius, 'Comment. in Hippocr. Epid. III,' in Dietz, 'Schol. in Hippocr. et Gal.,' vol. ii, p. 98, ll. 20, 22.

⁹ Galen says the *faculty*, δύναμις, is the cause of the *function*, ἐνέργεια; the result of which is the *work*, ἔργον ('De Facult. Natur.,' i, 2, tom. ii, p. 6, l. ult.)

¹⁰ Id., 'De Meth. Med.,' ix, 10, tom. x, p. 635, ll. 10, 15; p. 636, ll. 3, 4.

¹¹ Id., *ibid.*, and 'Comm. in Hipp. De Alim.,' iii, 10, tom. xv, p. 292, l. 8, &c.

¹² Id., 'De Facult. Natur.,' iii, 6, tom. ii, p. 160; 'De Usu Part.,' iv, 7, tom. iii, p. 275; Alexander Aphrodis., 'Probl. Phys.,' ii, 60, in Ideler's 'Phys. et Med. Gr. Min.,' vol. i, p. 70.

¹³ See Kühn's Index, art. *Facultas*.

¹⁴ Theophilus, 'De Corp. Hum. Fabr.,' ii, 12, p. 78, l. 10, ed. Oxon.; 'De Urin.,' Præf., vol. i, p. 262, l. 9, in Ideler's 'Phys. et Med. Gr. Min.,' 'Comment. in Hippocr. Aphor.,' vii, 5, in Dietz, 'Schol. in Hippocr. et Gal.,' vol. ii, p. 521, l. 8.

δύναμις, are also found, applied (respectively) to the veins, the stomach, and the heart; and probably other similar terms are applied to the different functions of other parts of the body.¹

δύναμις is used not unfrequently for a *drug* or a *medicinal compound*,² and in at least one place for a *collection of medicinal formulæ*.³

δυσαισθησία, all kinds of *impaired* or *depraved sensation*,⁴ especially, perhaps, *diminished sensation*,⁵ as distinguished from *ἀναισθησία*, *insensibility*; ⁶ used also in the plural,⁷ but not applied exclusively (or perhaps especially) to the sense of touch.

δυσαισθητος, *having one or more of the senses dulled or impaired*.⁸

δυσαισθητέω, to be *δυσαισθητος*,⁹ probably applicable to *any* of the senses; in the passage referred to it is the sense of *hearing* that is impaired.

δυσάκεστος (or *δυσήκεστος*), *hard to be healed*, applied to bed-sores; synonymous with *δυσίατος*.¹⁰

δυσαλθής, *hard to be cured* (adj.), applied both to ailments¹¹ and also to persons.¹²

δυσαλθῶς, *hard to be cured*¹³ (adv.).

δυσαλλοίωτος, *hard to be changed*, opposed to *εὐαλλοίωτος*; ¹⁴ applied to articles of food,¹⁵ or to a diathesis,¹⁶ &c.

δυσανάγωγος, *hard to be brought up*, as viscid sputa.¹⁷

δυσανάδοτος, *hard to be distributed*, as of the chylified and sanguified food throughout the body: not *hard to be digested*, as if synonymous with *δύσπεπτος*, from which word it is distinguished by Athenæus,¹⁸ and to which it bears the same relation as *ἀνάδοσις* to *πέψις*.

¹ Galen, 'De Facult. Natur.', i, 4, vol. ii. p. 9, ll. 7, 16, 17.

² Dioscorides, 'De Venen.', c. 19, tom. ii, p. 77, l. penult., ed. Sprengel; Aretæus, 'Cur. Chron.', i, 4, p. 312, l. 1, ed. Kühn; Galen, 'De Compos. Medic. sec. Loc.', iv, 4, tom. xii, p. 716, l. ult.; 'De Compos. Medic. sec. Gen.', iii, 2, tom. xiii, p. 593, l. penult.

³ Oribasius, 'Coll. Medic.', x, 33, tome ii, p. 450, l. 3, where see Dr. Daremberg's note, p. 893.

⁴ Galen, 'De Sympt. Differ.', c. 2, tom. vii, p. 56, ll. 9, 10.

⁵ Soranus, 'De Morb. Mul.', c. 116, p. 267, l. 13, ed. Dietz; Galen, 'De Anat. Admin.', iii, i, tom. ii, p. 344, ll. 2, 14; p. 345, l. 1.

⁶ Galen, 'De Sympt. Differ.', c. 2, tom. vii, p. 53, l. 15.

⁷ Id., *ibid.*, p. 56, ll. 9, 10.

⁸ Alexander Aphrod., 'Med. et Phys. Probl.', i, 72, in Ideler's 'Phys. et Med. Gr. Min.', vol. i, p. 23, l. 22.

⁹ Alexander Trall., i, 13, p. 45, l. 3, ed. Basil.

¹⁰ Hippocrates, 'De Fract.', c. 29, tome iii, p. 516, l. 8, ed. Littré; and Galen's 'Comment.', iii, 26, tom. xviii B, p. 573, l. 6.

¹¹ Hippocrates, 'De Artie.', § 41, tome iv, p. 180, l. 10, ed. Littré; Aretæus, 'Caus. Chron.', i, 14, 16, p. 112, l. 10; p. 120, l. 8, ed. Kühn.

¹² Aretæus, *ibid.*, i, 8, p. 89, l. 10.

¹³ Theophranes Nonnus, 'De Morb. Cur.', cap. 272, vol. ii, p. 328, l. ult., ed. Bernard.

¹⁴ Galen, 'Ars Med.', cap. 17, tom. i, p. 348, l. 11; Theophilus, 'Comment. in Hippocr. Aphor.', in Dietz, 'Schol. in Hippocr. et Gal.', vol. ii, p. 309, l. 4.

¹⁵ Pseudo-Hippocr., 'De Alim.', § 49, tome ix, p. 118, l. 4, ed. Littré.

¹⁶ Galen, 'Adhort. ad Art.', cap. 11, tom. i, p. 30, l. 1.

¹⁷ Dioscorides, 'Mat. Med.', i, l, tom. i, p. 10, l. 11, ed. Sprengel.

¹⁸ 'Deipnos,' iii, 42, p. 91 E. So also in 'Hippiatry,' p. 1, l. 25, quoted in H. Stephani 'Thes. Gr.'

δυσανάκλητος, *hard to be recalled*, viz. to health (compare ἀνάκλησις, εὐανάκλητος). In Dioscorides,¹ δυσανακλήτως ἔχειν means *to be hard to be recalled to their senses*, not to their health.

δυσανασκέυαστος, *hard to be restored*, viz. to health.²

δυσανάσφαλτος, *one that recovers his health with difficulty*, opposed to εὐανάσφαλτος.³

δυσάνιος. See δυσήνιος.

δυσάποκατάστατος, *hard to be restored*, as a fracture or dislocation.⁴

δυσάποκριτος, *hardly able to give an answer to a question*, as a person affected with léthargy.⁵

δυσαραστέω, *to be indisposed*, distinguished by Aëtius⁶ from πυρέττω, *to have a fever*, inasmuch as a person who is δυσαραστών is still able to go about his usual work.

δυσαρέσσις, *indisposition, malaise*, rendered by Cælius Aurelianus "corporis displicentia."⁷

δυσδιαφορησία, *a difficulty of dispersing or dissipating*, not necessarily relating to perspiration.⁸

δυσδιαφώρητος, *hard to be dissipated or discussed*,⁹ not necessarily relating to perspiration.¹⁰

δυσδιέγερτος καταφορά, applied to the deep sleep of léthargy.¹¹ (See the next word.)

δυσέγερτος, *hardly able to be roused*, as a person affected with léthargy;¹² δυσέγερτος ὕπνιος, applied to the deep sleep of coma;¹³ το δυσέγερτον, used as a substantive, the quality of being hard to rouse.¹⁴

δυσεκθέρμαντος (adj.),¹⁵ δυσεκθερμαίνω (adv.), *hard to be warmed*.
δυσεκπύητος, *hard to be brought to suppuration*, as a tumour.¹⁷

¹ 'De Venen.' cap. 16, tom. ii, p. 28, l. 5, ed. Sprengel.

² Alexander Trall., xii, cap. ult., p. 776, l. 33, ed. Basil.

³ Pseudo-Hippocrates, 'De Alim.' § 28, tome ix, p. 108, l. 12, ed. Littré.

⁴ Pseudo-Galen, 'Introd.' cap. ult., tom. xiv, p. 792, ll. 4, 7; p. 796, l. ult.

⁵ Paulus Ægin., iii, 9, p. 28 B, l. 7, ed. Ald.

⁶ v, 5, or ii, 1, 5, p. 191, ed. H. Steph.

⁷ 'Morb. Chron.' iii, 6; v, 10, 11, pp. 463, 583, 600.

⁸ Cassius, 'Problem.', § 66, in Ideler's 'Med. et Phys. Gr. Min.', vol. i, p. 163, l. 31.

⁹ Paulus Ægin., iv, 18, p. 63 B, l. 37; Theophanes Nonnus, 'Cur. Morb.' c. 212, vol. ii, p. 244, l. 2, ed. Bernard.

¹⁰ Galen, 'De Alim. Facult.' i, 23, tom. vi, p. 536, l. 11; Stephanus Athen., 'Comment. in Gal. Therap. ad Glaucl.' in Dietz, 'Schol. in Hipp. et Gal.' vol. i, p. 274, l. 2; p. 285, l. 13, p. 300, l. ult.

¹¹ Galen, 'Defin. Med.' c. 235, tom. xix, p. 413, l. 5.

¹² Paulus Ægin., iii, 9, p. 28 B, l. 7, ed. Ald.

¹³ Theophanes Nonnus, 'Cur. Morb.' c. 29, vol. i, p. 114, l. 1, ed. Bernard.

¹⁴ Theophilus, 'Comment. in Hippocr. Aphor.' ii, 3, in Dietz, 'Schol. in Hippocr. et Gal.' vol. ii, p. 297, ll. 20, 21.

¹⁵ Antyllus, in Oribasius, 'Coll. Med.' x, 13, tome ii, p. 413, l. 1, ed. Daremb.; Palladius, 'De Febr.' cap. 19, p. 66, l. pen., ed. Bernard.

¹⁶ Antyllus, *ibid.*, cap. 29, p. 451, l. 4.

¹⁷ Paulus Ægin., iv, 18, p. 63 B, l. 37; Theophanes Nonnus, 'Cur. Morb.' c. 242, vol. ii, p. 244, l. 1.